

**Minutes of the proceedings of the second annual meeting of the
Quarantine and Sanitary Convention : convened in the city of Baltimore,
April 29, 1958.**

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MINUTES
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
Quarantine and Sanitary
CONVENTION,
CONVENED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE,
April 29, 1858.

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OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

President.

WILLIAM M. KEMP, M. D. OF BALTIMORE.

Vice-Presidents.

JOHN M. MORIARTY, M. D. OF BOSTON.

GEORGE N. EATON, Esq. OF BALTIMORE.

P. C. GAILLARD, M. D. OF CHARLESTON.

Secretaries.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, COUNCILMAN, OF NEW YORK.

D. I. McKEW, M. D. OF BALTIMORE.

HON. F. F. FERGUSON, OF NORFOLK.

Committee on Quarantine or External Hygiene.

WILSON JEWELL, M. D. OF PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. M. MORIARTY, M. D. OF BOSTON.

WARNER CLEVELAND, M. D. OF BROOKLYN.

WM. J. WRAGG, M. D. OF CHARLESTON.

WM. SELDEN, M. D. OF NORFOLK.

R. LAROCHE, M. D. OF PHILADELPHIA.

D. F. CONDIE, M. D. "

WM. M. KEMP, M. D. OF BALTIMORE.

Committee on Sanitary Matters or Internal Hygiene.

THOMAS MILLER, M. D. OF WASHINGTON CITY.

EDWIN M. SNOW, M. D. OF PROVIDENCE.

W. CHEW VAN BIBBER, M. D. OF BALTIMORE.

R. D. ARNOLD, M. D. OF AUGUSTA.

J. H. GRISCOM, M. D. OF NEW YORK.

HENRY G. CLARK, M. D. OF BOSTON.

JOHN BELL, M. D. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Committee to interest Congress and Smithsonian Institute.

HON. W. M. RODMAN, OF RHODE ISLAND.

P. C. GAILLARD, M. D. OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

C. D. HINKS, Esq. OF BALTIMORE.

Executive Committee.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, COUNCILMAN, OF NEW YORK.

F. I. A. BOOLE, ALDERMAN, "

GEORGE STARR, " "

HON. D. F. TIEMANN, "

HON. F. F. FERGUSON, VIRGINIA.

HENRY G. CLARK, M. D. OF BOSTON.

WARNER CLEVELAND, M. D. OF BROOKLYN.

ISAAC A. NICHOLS, M. D. OF NEWARK.

JACOB W. HOUCK, M. D. BALTIMORE.

HENRY HARTSHORNE, M. D. OF PHILADELPHIA.

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MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
QUARANTINE AND SANITARY
CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29th, 1858.

THE Delegates to the Quarantine and Sanitary Convention met in the Masonic Hall at 10 o'clock A. M.; when they were called to order by the late President, WILSON JEWELL, M. D. of Philadelphia.

In the absence of the Secretaries, Councilman CHARLES H. HASWELL, of N. Y. was appointed Secretary.

Wm. M. Kemp, M. D. of Baltimore, Chairman of the Executive Committee, read the following list of Delegates as registered:

Massachusetts.

BOSTON.

Board of Health.

JOS. M. WIGHTMAN, Alderman.	OTIS RICH, Alderman.
SILAS PIERCE, “	BENJAMIN JAMES, “
GEORGE DENNIE, “	GEORGE A. CURTIS, “
CHAS. EMERSON, “	OSMYN BREWSTER, “
SAM'L D. CRANE, “	JESSE HOLBROOK, “

MOSES KIMBALL, Esq. President of Directors of Public Institutions.
JOHN M. MORIARTY, M. D. Port Physician.
HENRY G. CLARK, M. D. City Physician.
JAMES AYER, M. D. Consulting Physician.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D. Boston Medical Society.
 GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M. D. Medical Improvement Society.
 WILLIAM E. COALE, M. D. " " "
 HORACE RICHARDSON, M. D. Boston Medical Association.
 AUGUSTUS A. GOULD, M. D. " " "

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE.

Board of Health.

HON. WM. M. RODMAN, Mayor.
 EDWIN M. SNOW, M. D.
 F. H. PECKHAM, M. D. Marine Hospital.

New York.

NEW YORK CITY.

Board of Health.

THOS. McSPEDON, Alderman.	CHAS. H. HASWELL, Councilman.
F. I. A. BOOLE, "	PETER CRAWFORD, "
GEORGE STARR, "	JAMES M. CROSS, "

BROOKLYN.

Board of Health.

WARNER CLEVELAND, M. D.

New Jersey.

NEWARK.

Board of Health.

ISAAC A. NICHOLS, M. D.
 HENRY N. PARKHURST, Esq.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

Board of Health.

GAVIN H. WOODWARD, Esq.
 JOHN H. WEIR, M. D.
 RENÉ LA ROCHE, M. D. College of Physicians.
 WILSON JEWELL, M. D. " "
 C. PERCY LA ROCHE, M. D. "
 HENRY HARTSHORNE, M. D. County Medical Society.

Delaware.

WILMINGTON.

Board of Health.

R. P. JOHNSON, M. D.	J. VALENTINE, Esq.
L. J. DRAPER, M. D. City Council.	ELI TODD, Esq.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE.

Board of Health.

WILLIAM M. KEMP, M. D.	JACOB W. HOUCK, M. D.
JUDSON GILMAN, M. D.	
JOHN DE BUTTS, M. D. Marine Hospital.	

Medical and Surgical Society.

GEORGE W. MILTENBERGER, M. D.	P. M. WOMBLE, M. D.
JAMES BORDLEY, M. D.	D. I. McKEW, M. D.
WILLIAM RILEY, M. D.	

Pathological Society.

JOHN FONERDEN, M. D.	THOMAS H. BUCKLER, M. D.
W. CHEW VAN BIBBER, M. D.	LEWIS H. STEINER, M. D.

Board of Trade.

JAMES H. STONE, Esq.	EDWARD B. DALLAM, Esq.
J. HANSON THOMAS, M. D.	HENRY DUVAL, “
GEORGE N. EATON, Esq.	JACOB TRUST, “
ENOCH PRATT, “	CHARLES D. HINKS, “
HUGH A. COOPER, “	MOOR N. FALLS, “
J. M. PARR, “	W. CRICHTON, “

City Council.

1st BRANCH.	2d BRANCH.
JOHN T. FORD, Esq.	A. B. GORDON, Esq.
CHARLES H. CLARK, “	JOHN R. KELSO, “
JOHN DUKEHART, “	L. BIERBOWER, “

District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON CITY.

City Council.

THOMAS MILLER, M. D.

W. F. WALLACE, M. D.

CHARLES F. FORCE, M. D.

GEORGETOWN.

Board of Health.

Hon. R. R. CRAWFORD, Mayor.

LOUIS MACKALL, JR. M. D.

Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA.

City Council.

D. M. FRENCH, M. D.

W. B. GREGORY, M. D.

NORFOLK.

City Council.

Hon. F. F. FERGUSON, Mayor.

SOLO. CHERRY, Esq.

WM. M. WILSON, M. D., Board of Health.

South Carolina.

CHARLESTON.

City Council.

P. C. GAILLARD, M. D.

WILLIAM J. WRAGG, M. D.

Georgia.

SAVANNAH.

City Council.

R. D. ARNOLD, M. D.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS.

Board of Health.

JOHN S. THARP, M. D.

Dr. KEMP also stated the object of the Convention, and welcomed the Delegates in the following Address:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

Having been honored by my colleagues with the position of Chairman of the Executive Committee, it becomes my pleasing duty to extend to you a most cordial welcome to our city and its hospitalities.

Being just able to leave my sick chamber, I shall be able to express but imperfectly and feebly the sentiments which actuate the delegations from our City, and which are entertained by the community at large, all of whom have responded with encouraging alacrity to the call for the appointment of Delegates, and for extending to our strangers the hospitalities and privileges of our City.

Delegates are here from the extreme points of our Atlantic coast; from the chilly North and from the warm and sultry South. You have come to join friends from the mid-portions, and to engage together in harmonious and profitable discussion; to examine subjects of great social and commercial importance, and to make another step towards the accomplishment of the high ultimate purposes of this body, viz: the developing a code of Quarantine and Sanitary Regulations which shall embrace every necessary safeguard for the security of health in commercial communities, and at the same time offer as little embarrassment as possible to the ever active spirit of commerce.

When this or future Conventions shall have attained this point, it can scarcely be doubted that Congress will see the benefits connected with the appreciation of your work, and the circulation and diffusion of the results of your labors, and that it will lend to you all the influence and aid which can be properly extended by that body. It will then become entirely invested with its true character of nationality, in which our national pride may be justly indulged.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, that you have all met for discussion unfettered by instructions and unembarrassed by fear of any discord, the seeds of which may lie hidden in

your subject. You have no diversity of interests to be consulted and no sectional prejudices to be gratified. You of the North need know no North; you of the South need know no South; we of the middle, however, must be allowed to enjoy our happiness in knowing both the North and the South, and extending to one and to the other alike our "both hands" of welcome.

I congratulate you upon the miscellaneous character of the delegations constituting this Convention, embracing gentlemen from almost every department of mercantile and professional life, and affording a very pleasing evidence of the general interest which this subject is awakening in the nation. It must not be that the members of the Medical Profession shall be alone in prosecuting this matter to the end.

All who have any connection with the great shipping interests must be brought to see that the pecuniary advantages resulting to commerce will revert to the merchants and shippers alone, while the men of the Medical Profession, who may have helped to inaugurate the consummation of your hopes, can be repaid only by the consciousness of having made the facts and science of their time-honored profession subservient to so large an amount of public good.

The members of this Convention are pioneers in the domain of science, exploring a department which has heretofore elicited but little public action. The great subject of public hygiene has been either overlooked by legislators or received from them only such attention as led frequently to the enactment of laws useless in themselves, or based upon principles which could not be sustained. One year ago the first step towards the correction of this evil was instituted in the City of Philadelphia. It was then an entirely new thing. Never before had there been a national assemblage to deliberate upon public health. That Convention published the result of its deliberations in a series of plain and distinct propositions; and these constitute the first fruit of the great movement in the United States.

It has been asked what good has resulted from that meeting? It has been tauntingly said that not a single State has

moved in the adoption of your enunciated principles. The propounding of such question, the expression of such remark indicates, in the individual, a want of a correct conception of the responsibility connected with, and the magnitude of, the work to be accomplished. No judicious friend has even hoped that the present unfinished work could be adopted by any State.

Here we meet now, the second great American Congress for hygienic reform, and it can be only revealed in the future how great an amount of good in a national, scientific and social character may be derived from the information and facts which are accumulating constantly during your deliberations.

It is a sorry sight to view the medley which is made by the Quarantine Regulations in the different States of our Union. We cannot, however, be surprised at the want of uniformity in these laws, inasmuch as there has never been a model by which to draft those laws. The production of such a model is to be one of the great benefits resulting from the future meetings of this body.

The occurrence of a malignant epidemic is at all times a fearful calamity, especially when it sweeps every rank and grade of society, carrying to the grave the active man of the mart and the quiet denizen, and rendering cities comparative deserts. The panic which such visitations occasion, not only in their own locality, but in distant places holding intimate relations thereto, almost always impels the affrighted and uninformed inhabitants to the adoption of measures so extreme as to frustrate their own intentions, or so absurd and unnecessary as to be a mocking stock after the panic has passed away. It is in the regulation of this very thing that much good is to be expected from the sessions of these Conventions. They will, at last, present a series of well-digested principles, which can, at all times, be referred to as data upon which to base legislative action, and thereby furnish the basis for much more uniformity in the different ports.

Let this then be our aim, to elaborate the true principles of public hygiene, and to sketch out a systematic and sufficiently stringent code of regulations, having abundant amplitude for its adaptation to our different latitudes, and we may, when this is accomplished, either by this Convention or by its successors, felicitate ourselves upon having been instrumental in helping to secure the full safety of our coast cities and at the same time to disencumber commerce of many of its unnecessary embarrassments.

I have not strength to express the emotions which I would gladly utter, in behalf of my fellows, to greet you at your coming. I can only pass my eye over these assembled Delegates and say to all—Welcome!

G. H. WOODWARD, Esq. of Philadelphia, moved that a Committee of five be appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Convention; which being carried,

The President appointed the following Committee:

G. H. Woodward, Esq. of Philadelphia.
Ald. F. I. A. Boole, of New York.
W. F. Wallace, M. D. of Washington.
Judson Gilman, M. D. of Baltimore.
Isaac A. Nichols, M. D. of Newark.

Councilman CHAS. H. HASWELL, of N. York, submitted the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Rules and orders, and the rule of representation, adopted by this Convention at its organization in 1857, be adopted for its government at this session.

Communications were submitted from the Exchange Reading Rooms of Baltimore, to visit their rooms; of the Washington Monument Association, to visit the Monument; of the Commissioners of Public Schools, to visit their Schools, and of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, to visit that Institution; all of which, upon the motion of Alderman THOMAS McSPEDON, of N. York, were received and accepted.

On motion of WM. M. KEMP, M. D. of Baltimore, it was

Ordered, That the daily meetings of this Convention be held at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Committee on the nomination of permanent officers returned and reported as follows:

The Committee appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Convention, beg leave to report the following:

President.

Dr. WM. M. KEMP, Baltimore, Md.

Vice Presidents.

Dr. JNO. M. MORIARTY,	GEO. N. EATON, Esq.
Boston,	Baltimore,
Dr. P. C. GAILLARD, Charleston, S. C.	

Secretaries.

Councilman CHAS. H. HASWELL,	Dr. D. I. McKEW,
New York,	Baltimore,
Hon. F. F. FERGUSON, Norfolk.	

GAVIN H. WOODWARD,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
ISAAC A. NICHOLS,
JUDSON GILMAN,
W. F. WALLACE,

Committee.

Whereupon the nominations were confirmed and the officers conducted to their seats.

WM. RILEY, M. D. of Baltimore, moved that a Committee of one from each State be appointed to prepare business for the Convention;

Which was adopted.

The President appointed the following gentlemen on the Committee:

Dr. Riley, of Maryland.
Dr. Jewell, of Pennsylvania.
Alderman Wightman, of Massachusetts.
Dr. Snow, of Rhode Island.
Dr. Arnold, of Georgia.

Dr. Gaillard, of South Carolina.
Alderman McSpedon, of New York.
Mr. Valentine, of Delaware.
Dr. Nichols, of New Jersey.
Dr. Force, of District of Columbia.
Hon. F. F. Ferguson, of Va.

WILSON JEWELL, M. D. of Philadelphia, submitted the following resolution, and moved

That it be referred to the Business Committee ;
Which was adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consider and report upon what measures are necessary to secure the objects embraced within the call of this Convention, and to enlist a more general interest and the co-operation of Municipal Corporations, Boards of Health, Boards of Trade and the Medical Profession in our seaboard Cities in their behalf.

On motion, it was

Ordered, That when the Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet at 4 P. M.

On motion, adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

4 o'clock P. M.

The minutes of the Morning's Session were read and approved.

Dr. WILSON JEWELL, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Business Committee, submitted the following Report with the accompanying resolution:

Whereas, after a careful review of the subject confided to them, as embraced in the resolution, the result of their deliberations is herewith presented.

The question is all important, involving a responsible duty and comprehending the investigation of an extensive and varied field of inquiry. It is a question having an intimate bearing upon the health and lives of our fellow-citizens, and in disposing of it there is great danger of affecting injuriously the commercial relations of our maritime cities, unless the utmost care, combined with wisdom and judgment, be exercised in summing up and presenting for your action the results of our examination.

The inception of every enterprise is as a general rule frequently associated with causes calculated to retard more or less their onward progress. When the inquiry involves human health—having for its object either the prolongation of life or the mitigation of those evils which are followed by the desolations of disease—these preconceived prejudices and hindering causes, loom up, with all their sophisticated influences, offering obstacles to the success of the undertaking almost insurmountable in their character and opposition.

Quarantine, as a branch of medical science, although not new, except so far as appertains to its reform, has not escaped embarrassment from like disturbing influences. Assigning to these hindering causes their proper and legitimate sphere of action, viz. the bitter prejudices of the uninformed masses, in every community on the subject of contagion—we would not conceal the truth, that in the profession of medicine there exists great diversity of sentiment, while there is a sad want of interest manifested in this

important question, which is not only unworthy of every right-minded physician, but in whatever aspect we view it, offers serious detriment to the advancement of the leading object contemplated by this Convention, in the accomplishment of that desirable reform in the system of Quarantine, which will not only be conducive to the promotion of health in our sea-board cities, but favorable to the interests of commerce.

We are encouraged, however, to hope, that these strong prejudices to which we have alluded, will soon give way, under a more enlightened economy, and that the indifference which has in a measure chained the usual ardor and zeal of many in the medical profession on the subject of contagion, will be removed, that they will come up to the work of inquiry, vindicate their character, and give their honest support to the thorough investigation of the long unsettled question, of preventive measures from the inroads of imported disease, which is certainly deserving of their warmest devotion.

But little signal improvement has been offered or effected in our systems of Quarantine in this country, since their establishment. Comparatively but few minds possessing the requisite qualifications have felt sufficient interest, either to engage in its investigation themselves, or enlist others in the work; hence the whole machinery has been left to rust, and its irregular practical workings have been calculated in this enlightened day, rather to impede its usefulness than to promote its claims.

If Quarantine is to hold a place and have a name in the list of useful institutions of the age; if it is to continue to maintain the supposed character it has for several centuries enjoyed, as the only safe preventive system for the preservation of public health from the introduction of disease from abroad, there must be, as a necessary result, far more time, talent, learning and thorough investigation given to it than it has ever been favored with.

The interests and claims of society, and the ceaseless improvements in the science of medicine, are sufficient argu-

ments for urging upon the friends of reform the importance of a more accurate investigation of the laws governing Quarantine, together with those intricate, vexed and still unsettled principles which have a direct bearing and a controlling influence upon the subject.

The magnitude of this question of Quarantine is scarcely understood and is difficult to grasp; while its claims are as difficult to adjust as they are difficult to be understood—involving objects, interests and rights, not only intricate in themselves, but as diversified as they are intricate.

It has already become a grave question, and one that this Convention is called upon to examine in all its bearings—can Quarantine prevent the introduction of epidemics and contagious diseases into our sea-ports through the avenues of commerce? If they can, then, are they “valuable beyond price; if they cannot, they are a barbarous incumbrance, interrupting commerce; obstructing international intercourse; periling life, and wasting and worse than wasting large sums of the public money.”—[Report of Quarantine, London, 1849, p. 17.]

Your Committee, however, are not among the number, that would relax the sinews of safety by abrogating the laws of Quarantine. Such a step, in their opinion, would be a reckless proceeding, amounting almost to madness, and yet they are confident that many of our present systems are not only imperfect, but unnecessarily restrictive and will bear modification with advantage. Thus, relieving commerce of those oppressive fetters by which her resources are oftentimes crippled, and the rights and interests of our merchants and those employed in the navigation of vessels improperly infringed upon.

Your Committee, however, believe that while a reform in our Quarantine Laws is important and signally called for, and that while united and harmonious action is both an efficient and necessary instrumentality in the contemplated reform, in order that a uniform system as far as practicable may be established—they are of opinion that the time to favor such a modification in the system of Quarantine as is

desirable has not yet arrived—that more information is needed—our present knowledge being defective. Nothing short of a more enlarged field of investigation into the merits of this great question, and an extensive circulation of this information when obtained will alone secure a favorable result.

To accomplish this purpose to the best advantage, your Committee propose, that a Committee be constituted, whose duty shall be, to prepare with great care in time for another Convention, comprehensive reports on the various questions immediately connected with Quarantine; and that some plan be adopted, either through the influence of Congress or the Smithsonian Institution, to give this report the widest possible circulation.

Having thus stated their views, in as brief a manner as the subject would admit of, your Committee would respectfully offer the following resolution for the action of the Convention:

Resolved, That the following subjects be referred to a Committee to investigate and report upon them at the next meeting of the Convention, to wit:

1. A History of Quarantine.
2. Have Quarantines secured the object for which they were originally intended? If not, the reasons of their failure.
3. What reforms are required to make Quarantines more efficient and less burdensome?
4. Is a uniform system of Quarantine Laws feasible? If so, to propose a plan by which the object may be accomplished.

On motion of Hon. W. M. RODMAN, of Providence, R. I.
The Report was accepted.

Alderman WIGHTMAN, of Boston, moved

The adoption of the Resolutions appended to the Report;
Which was agreed to.

And on motion, the Committee was ordered to consist of seven members.

The President subsequently appointed the following gentlemen on said Committee:

Wilson Jewell, M. D. of Philadelphia.
 John M. Moriarty, M. D. of Boston.
 Warner Cleveland, M. D. of Brooklyn.
 Wm. J. Wragg, M. D. of S. Carolina.
 Wm. Selden, M. D. of Virginia.
 R. La Roche, M. D. of Philadelphia.
 D. F. Condie, M. D. “

On motion of WM. RILEY, M. D. of Baltimore,

The President of the Convention was added to the Committee.

The following communication, accompanied by pamphlets, from J. H. Griscom, M. D. of New York, was received, read and referred to the Committee on Business.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1858.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE QUARANTINE CONVENTION :

Dear Sir,—Herewith I respectfully forward for the use of the Convention, a few copies of a “*History—Chronological and Circumstantial—of the Visitations of Yellow Fever at New York,*” which you will oblige me by presenting on my behalf.

It is with great regret that I find myself unable to be present at a meeting of so much importance, in whose objects I have been for many years interested, and have performed some labor in promoting. In default of personal attendance, I would respectfully lay before the Convention a few observations on a topic of special interest to this and other seaboard cities—particularly of the Northern, and perhaps, also, of Southern latitudes. I would suggest to the consideration of the Convention, the subject of the *possibility of destroying the miasm of Yellow Fever in the vessels in which it is imported, immediately on its arrival.*

The history of this disease in New York clearly shows that the miasm is not generated here *de novo*. It comes only in small and detached parcels (ship loads) and at certain seasons of the year. It can only spread by the exposure of those detached parcels to a general atmosphere, possessing certain well-defined characteristics, and it cannot exist except under circumstances well known and easily appreciated.

The great discovery of Dr. E. H. Barton, promulgated in the Report of the Sanitary Commission of New Orleans of 1853, and substantiated at this port in 1856, shows that a high temperature, and a high degree of moisture of the air combined, are essential to its extension,—to which the absence of either of these elements is a complete bar; while it has been long known that in a temperature as low as 32° F. it cannot exist at all.

With a knowledge of these laws governing the very existence of that terrible disease, it is certainly but the dictate of common prudence, that such measures be resorted to, at places where it is introduced from abroad, as will be likely to destroy the germ before it has an opportunity to extend beyond the immediate vessel in which it has been brought.

As hinted in the "History" herewith sent, chemistry supplies us with various means whereby such changes in the atmosphere of the importing vessel might be effected, as to deprive it of at least one of the only two elements which are necessary to the existence and extension of the miasm. These, as already stated, are: 1st, a high temperature; and 2d, a high degree of moisture. Remove one or the other, and the power of the poison is checked; remove both, and it instantly ceases—it is destroyed.

The method which suggests itself as the most available, the most easily applied, and the most economical, is the reduction of the temperature of the interior of the vessel to so low a degree, as to congeal the moisture contained in it,—a result which probably may be obtained by the introduction of *freezing mixtures*. There are various means for this purpose. By the liberal application of equal parts of ice and

common salt, (the refuse of the manufactories sufficing,) both articles of such moderate cost as to justify their use *ad libitum*, the confined area of the frigate *Susquehanna*, (which recently arrived at this port laden with the miasm,) could doubtless have been reduced to near zero, and an immediate quietus given to the poison.

There are other mixtures whose frigorific effects are still more decided than that just mentioned. Thus a mixture of three parts of the muriate of lime, (a cheap salt,) and two of pounded ice, will produce a temperature of 18° below zero, and when mixed in the proportions of two to one, of 66° below zero,—a temperature nearly as low as that of the severest Arctic regions yet known. There are materials of still greater efficacy than these, but these will suffice as illustrations of the power which the science of chemistry places in our hands.

To the question whether, upon a withdrawal of the freezing influences, and a restoration of the ordinary temperature, especially in midsummer, the poisonous power of the miasm would return, we are unprepared, from experience, to give a decisive answer. But reasoning *a priori*, such an inference appears untenable. Once effectually destroyed, it is unreasonable to suppose its activity could be restored. Not only are there no facts to lead to such a conclusion, or even an apprehension of it, but the experience of Northern Cities, as far as it goes, is adverse to it. The first general frost, though it may be but for a single night, is hailed as the certain and ultimate end of the poison, which no subsequent elevation of temperature is believed capable of reviving.

Under this view, therefore, abundant encouragement is offered for the thorough application of this simple antidote, with the reasonable expectation of the complete and continued destruction of the destroyer.

The subject is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Convention, in the hope that it will be deemed of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation from that body to the proper authorities of every vulnerable locality,

for the establishment of a practice which may prove a preventive of great evils, from which many have heretofore helplessly suffered.

With high regard,

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

JOHN H. GRISCOM.

Alderman WIGHTMAN, of Boston, moved the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to report upon the subject of Quarantine, be requested to add to their investigations a consideration of the best means for cleaning an infected vessel.

Which was adopted.

On motion adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30th, 1858.

10 o'clock A. M.

The Convention was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Alderman Wightman, of Boston, offered the following report and resolution from the business committee, upon the letter and pamphlet of Dr. Griscom, of N. Y. which was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

The Business Committee to whom was referred the communication of Dr. John H. Griscom, of New York, would respectfully report the accompanying preamble and resolution.

Whereas, The letter of Dr. Griscom referred to the committee presents a question of deep interest, bearing upon external Hygiene, and is deserving the earnest attention of this Convention; but, as the whole subject of Quarantine has been already disposed of by placing the same in the hands of a Committee to report at the next Meeting of this Convention, therefore,

Resolved, That the letter of Dr. John H. Griscom, with the accompanying pamphlet be referred to the Committee on Quarantine.

The Committee on Business then submitted the following report and resolutions:

The Business Committee would respectfully report the accompanying preamble and resolution, to the consideration of the Convention.

Whereas, The present imperfect system of Sanitary arrangements in all our Cities,—the indifference to the importance of the Science of Hygiene, and the manifest advantages that would result from an investigation of the subject by this Convention, cannot escape our attention, therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to report on the internal Hygiene of Cities, and present the same at the next

Meeting of the Convention, with particular regard to the following points:

1st. A complete and efficient system of registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, with particular reference to Cities, and the necessary connection of such a system with Sanitary measures.

2nd. Upon the subject of disinfectants, their character, effects and benefits in connection with Sanitary measures.

3d. Upon the importance of an ample supply of water,—an adequate sewerage,—and the proper disposal of the offal of Cities.

4th. Upon the importance and economy of Sanitary measures to Cities.

On motion the Report was accepted.

On motion of THOS. MILLER, M. D. of Washington, the resolution was adopted.

On motion of J. A. NICHOLS, M. D. of Newark, the blank in the resolution was filled with the number seven.

The President appointed the following gentlemen on said Committee.

Thomas Miller, M. D. of Washington City.

Edwin M. Snow, M. D. of Rhode Island.

W. Chew Van Bibber, M. D. of Baltimore.

R. D. Arnold, M. D. of Georgia.

Jno. H. Griscom, M. D. of New York.

Henry G. Clark, M. D. of Boston.

John Bell, M. D. of Philadelphia.

D. I. McKEW, M. D. of Baltimore, submitted the following resolution:

That the Sanitary Committee be instructed to consider in their Report, the subject of Vaccination as preventive of Variola, and the value of Re-Vaccination, with a view to the enactment of laws for the enforcement of general Vaccination and Re-Vaccination,

Which was adopted.

THOMAS MILLER, M. D. of Washington, submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to bring the important objects of this Convention before Congress and the Smithsonian Institute, with particular reference to the securing of their influence in the promotion of scientific investigations into the subject of external and internal *hygiene*.

Which was adopted.

Dr. MILLER was excused from serving on this Committee.

The President appointed the following gentlemen on said Committee:

Hon. Wm. M. Rodman, of Providence, R. I.

P. C. Gaillard, of Charleston, S. C.

Charles D. Hinks, Esq. of Baltimore, Md.

H. G. CLARK, M. D. of Boston, submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee, or Committee on Internal Hygiene, be also instructed and authorized to report some detailed and specific plan for regulating the internal sanitary condition or hygiene of Cities, which shall embrace all the subjects which may properly come within the province of preventive medicine, and to report the same to the next meeting of this Convention.

WILSON JEWELL, M. D. of Philadelphia, moved

The reconsideration of the Resolution of D. I. McKew, M. D. of Baltimore;

Which was debated at some length, and upon being withdrawn, the Resolution of Dr. CLARK was adopted.

The Secretary submitted the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary prepare a fair record of the Proceedings of this Convention, for publication in pamphlet form and distribution.

Which was adopted.

Resolved, That when the Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet in New York.

Upon which, Alderman WIGHTMAN, of Boston, moved
That Boston be substituted :

Which, after some debate, was laid upon the table, for the purpose of enabling Dr. Green, of New York, to make a statement regarding the action of the New York Academy of Medicine, in relation to the sending of Delegates to this Convention.

At the close of the remarks of Dr. GREEN,
The Resolution regarding the place of meeting was taken from the table and considered.

And on a division, the substitute was lost.

The question then recurring upon the original motion, it was carried.

On motion of Dr. GAILLARD, of S. Carolina, it was
Ordered, That the time of the meeting of the next Convention be the last Wednesday in April, 1859.

P. M. WOMBLE, M. D. of Baltimore, announced an invitation from the Managers of the House of Refuge, to visit that Institution this afternoon at five o'clock.

Accepted.

The Secretary submitted the following:

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of ten be appointed by the President to make the necessary provision for our next Convention, and to extend invitations to such Boards, Societies and Insitutions to be present that they may think proper to invite.

Which was adopted.

The President appointed on said Committee the following gentlemen :

Councilman Chas. H. Haswell, of New York.		
Alderman F. I. A. Boole,	“	“
“ George Starr,	“	“
Hon. D. F. Tiemann,	“	“

Hon. F. F. Ferguson, Norfolk.
 Henry G. Clark, M. D., Boston.
 Warner Cleveland, M. D., Brooklyn.
 Isaac A. Nichols, M. D., Newark, N. J.
 Jacob W. Houck, M. D., Baltimore.
 Henry Hartshorne, M. D., Philadelphia.

Dr. McKew submitted the following Resolution, which was adopted :

- That the Committees on External and Internal Hygiene be authorized to present their Reports at the next Convention, in print, and that a sufficient number of copies be furnished for the use of the members of the Convention.

On motion, adjourned.

SATURDAY, May 1st, 1858.

10 o'clock A. M.

Convention called to order by the President.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Alderman WIGHTMAN, of Boston, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman of each of the Committees appointed by this Convention be authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur in their several Committees.

Vice-President GEO. N. EATON, Esq. in the Chair.

THOS. MILLER, M. D. of Washington, submitted the following resolution;

Which was seconded by Alderman WIGHTMAN, of Boston, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be extended to the President, for the courteous and able manner in which he has presided over our deliberations; and also to the Secretaries and to the Business Committee for their promptness and efficiency.

The President in the Chair.

JAS. AYER, M. D. of Boston, submitted the following resolution;

Which was seconded by Councilman CROSS, of New York, and adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and are hereby tendered to the Mayor and Municipal Authorities, and citizens of Baltimore for their cordial reception and hospitable attentions extended by them to our Members; also to the officers and directors of the various public institutions of the City, whose polite and assiduous attentions the members of the Convention have constantly experienced.

DR. GAILLARD, of South Carolina, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Convention be and they are hereby tendered to the Board of Trade and to

the Board of Health of the City of Baltimore, for their efficient co-operation in the objects of the Convention and for the attentions and hospitalities bestowed by them upon the Members of this Convention during its present session.

Which was adopted.

DR. HOUCK, of Baltimore, submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to Worthy Grand Master Webb, for the use of this commodious hall for the sittings of this Convention; and that we highly appreciate the attention and politeness of Mr. David Martin, the Janitor, to the comfort of the Members.

Which was adopted.

On motion of DR. MILLER, of Washington,

Unanimous consent was conceded to include the Committee of Arrangements in the foregoing resolution of DR. GAILLARD.

An invitation to accompany the Scientific Convention upon an excursion this afternoon, was received and accepted.

DR. HOUCK, of Baltimore, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the reporters of the daily papers, for the correct manner in which they have reported the proceedings of this Convention.

Which was adopted.

DR. CLARK, of Boston, moved an adjournment.

Previously to the vote being taken, the President thanked the Convention for its patience with him, for the uninterrupted harmony which had characterized its deliberations, for the fraternal manner which had marked the association of its Members and for the enduring impression of friendship

which the Members had made upon the hearts of Baltimoreans.

Upon the vote being taken on DR. CLARK'S resolution,
It was carried.

The President, in the name of the Baltimoreans, expressed
an affectionate farewell, and

The Convention adjourned.

CHAS. H. HASWELL,

D. I. McKEW,

F. F. FERGUSON,

Secretaries.

Accession no.

National Quarantine
Author and Sanitary
Convention (2nd) ...

Minutes of ...
Call no.

19th RA 422
Lent N21
1858

